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IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows. This listing of claims replaces all prior versions.

1-55. (Canceled).

56. (Currently amended) ~~The method of claim 54, wherein said human subject is Caucasian and the presence of two HHE alleles is indicative of an increased risk of HIV-1 infection or disease progression~~A method of identifying a Caucasian human subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression, comprising detecting the presence of a CCR5 haplotype pair HHE/HHE in the subject, whereby the presence of said haplotype pair HHE/HHE identifies the subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression.

57. (Currently amended) ~~The method of claim 54, wherein said human subject is African-American and the presence of an HHC and an HHF*1 haplogroup, an HHC and an HHE haplogroup, two HHC haplogroups, or an HHC and an HHD haplogroup is indicative of an increased risk of HIV-1 infection or disease progression~~A method of identifying an African-American human subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression, comprising detecting the presence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the subject, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHF*1;
- b) HHC/HHE;
- c) HHC/HHC; and
- d) HHC/HHD.

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype pair identifies the subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression.

58. (Currently amended) ~~The method of claim 54, wherein said human subject is a child and the presence of an HHC and an HHE haplogroup, two HHE haplogroups, or an HHE haplogroup and an HHG*2 haplogroup is indicative of an increased risk of HIV-1 transmission,~~

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~~infection or disease progression~~ A method of identifying a human child as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression, comprising detecting the presence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the child, wherein the CCR5 haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHE;
- b) HHE/HHE; and
- c) HHE/HHG*2.

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype pair identifies the child as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression.

59-62. (Canceled).

63. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHF*1.

64. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

65. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHC.

66. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHD.

67. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

68. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHE.

69. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHG*2.

70. (New) A method of identifying a Caucasian human subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus, comprising detecting the presence of a CCR5 haplotype pair HHE/HHE in the subject, whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype pair identifies the subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus.

71. (New) A method of identifying an African-American human subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus, comprising detecting the presence of a

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CCR5 haplotype pair in the subject, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHF*1;
- b) HHC/HHE;
- c) HHC/HHC; and
- d) HHC/HHD,

wherein the presence of said CCR5 haplotype pair identifies the subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus.

72. (New) A method of identifying a human child as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus, comprising identifying a CCR5 haplotype pair in the child, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHE;
- b) HHE/HHE; and
- c) HHE/HHG*2,

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype pair identifies the child as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus.

73. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHF*1.

74. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

75. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHC.

76. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHD.

77. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

78. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHE.

79. (New) The method of claim 72, wherein the haplotype is HHE/HHG*2.

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80. (New) A method of identifying a human subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression, comprising detecting the presence or absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the subject, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHE/HHE;
- b) HHC/HHF*1;
- c) HHC/HHE;
- d) HHC/HHC;
- e) HHC/HHD; and
- f) HHE/HHG*2,

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression.

81. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHE.

82. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHF*1.

83. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

84. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHC.

85. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHD.

86. (New) The method of claim 80, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHG*2.

87. (New) A method of identifying a human subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus, comprising detecting the presence or absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the subject, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHE/HHE;
- b) HHC/HHF*1;
- c) HHC/HHE;

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- d) HHC/HHC;
- e) HHC/HHD; and
- f) HHE/HHG*2,

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus.

88. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHE.

89. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHP*1.

90. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

91. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHC.

92. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHD.

93. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHG*2.

94. (New) A method of identifying a Caucasian human subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression, comprising detecting the presence or absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair HHE/HHE in the subject, whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression.

95. (New) A method of identifying a Caucasian human subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus, comprising detecting the presence or absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair HHE/HHE in the subject, whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus.

96. (New) A method of identifying an African-American human subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression, comprising detecting the presence or

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absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the subject, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHF*1;
- b) HHC/HHE;
- c) HHC/HHC; and
- d) HHC/HHD,

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the subject as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression.

97. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHF*1.

98. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

99. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHC.

100. (New) The method of claim 96, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHD.

101. (New) A method of identifying an African-American human subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus, comprising detecting the presence or absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the subject, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHF*1;
- b) HHC/HHE;
- c) HHC/HHC; and
- d) HHC/HHD,

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus.

102. (New) The method of claim 101, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHF*1.

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103. (New) The method of claim 101, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

104. (New) The method of claim 101, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHC.

105. (New) The method of claim 101, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHD.

106. (New) A method of identifying a human child as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression, comprising detecting the presence or absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the child, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHE;
- b) HHE/HHE; and
- c) HHE/HHG*2,

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the child as having an increased risk of accelerated HIV-1 disease progression.

107. (New) The method of claim 106, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.

108. (New) The method of claim 106, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHE.

109. (New) The method of claim 106, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHG*2.

110. (New) A method of identifying a human child as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus, comprising detecting the presence or absence of a CCR5 haplotype pair in the child, wherein the haplotype pair is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) HHC/HHE;
- b) HHE/HHE; and
- c) HHE/HHG*2,

whereby the presence of said CCR5 haplotype identifies the subject as having an increased risk of becoming infected with an HIV-1 virus.

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111. (New) The method of claim 110, wherein the haplotype pair is HHC/HHE.
112. (New) The method of claim 110, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHE.
113. (New) The method of claim 110, wherein the haplotype pair is HHE/HHG*2.